non-credit societies in the State. The types of societies which comprise of these groups are the crop protection societies, land improvement societies, better living societies, health societies, education societies and so on.

694. The Statement shows the working of the Non-Credit Societies :—

Particulars		Agricultural Societies	Non-agricultural Sociaties
1 Number of Societies	...	191	274
2 Number of members	...	56,259	32,755
		(Rs. in thousands)	
3 Paid up share capital	...	451	1,029
4 Reserve and other funds	...	670	1,011
5 Borr wings	...	409	2,103
6 Working capital	...	1,530	4,073
7 Profits	...	89	205
8 Losses	...	31	67

Co-operative Training and Education

695. There were three Junior Officers' Training Schools at Mysore, Mercara and Dharwar which imparted training to 480 candidates per year. In addition to this there was a Junior School for Auditors situated at Bangalore which imparted training to 100 candidates per year. During the year 225 Departmental candidates and 274 Institutional candidates underwent training in these schools.

696. As far as the scheme of training of non-officials is concerned, it may be stated the scheme was under implementation in 7 districts and during the year 135 office bearers, 963 managing committee members, 1,968 members and 759 non-members were trained. An expenditure of Rs. 3·89 lakhs was incurred.

(v) Marketing.

General

697. Marketing has been recognised as the most important factor governing the advancement of the agricultural population.

698. There were sixtyseven (67) regulated markets in the State at the end of the year, out of which sixty were functioning during the year.

Administration of Agricultural Markets Acts.

699. (*a*) Agricultural Produce Markets Acts :—The following four Agricultural Produce Markets Acts were administered during the year :—

1. The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act 1939 and rules thereunder.

2. The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act 1939 and rules thereunder.

3. The Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act (1830 Fasli) and rules thereunder.

4. The Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act 1933 and rules thereunder.

Income and Expenditure.

700. The total income derived and expenditure incurred by the several regulated markets in the State during the year were Rs. 26,27,960 (Rs. 20,22,671) and Rs. 19,18,380 (Rs. 11,51,090) respectively, leaving a surplus of Rs. 7,09,580 (Rs. 8,71,400).

Arrivals of Commodities into Regulated Markets.

701. The estimated value of agricultural produce regulated during the year was about 220 crores of which the marketable surplus was about Rs. 132 crores. Out of this marketable surplus about 86 crores worth of commodities were sold through Regulated Markets. The increase in arrivals was mostly due to bringing up more agricultural produce into the market by the Agriculturists who were given all the necessary facilities to market their produce in the Regulated Markets by introducing open auction system, ensuring correct weighment and measurement and prompt payment and by regulating the market charges. The regulation of market charges has benefited the agriculturists to an extent of 25 percent in the market charges. During the year the monetary benefit realised by the agriculturist-seller amounted to Rs. 2,13,00,000 (Rs. 1,87,50,000.)

702. (*b*) *Weights and Measures Acts*:—The following five different weights and Measures Acts continued to be in force in different regions of the new State of Mysore:—

1. The Mysore Weights and Measures Act 1902.
2. The Bombay Weights and Measures Act 1932.
3. The Hyderabad Weights and Measures Act 1956.
4. The Madras Weights and Measures Act 1948.
5. The Coorg Weights and Measures Act 1931.

During the year 3,91,621 (4,75,780) weights and measures were tested and stamped and a sum of Rs. 1,10,200 (Rs. 1,42,578) was collected as testing and stamping fees.

703. The Central Weights and Measures Laboratory at Bangalore is equipped with the primary, secondary and

working standards and started the stamping of new Metric Weights manufactured by firms with effect from 3rd August 1959, and 5,190 Metric weights and measures were tested and stamped and a sum of Rs. 1,549 was realised as testing fee during the year.

704. (c) *The Agricultural Produce Grading and Marketing Act* : —(i) *Eggs* : —The total number of eggs graded in the State both under compulsory and voluntary basis and their value during the year was :—

	1958-59	*1959-60*
	Rs.	Rs.
Number of Hen eggs graded ...	5,68,522	5,62,124
Value ...	77,487	84,433
Number of Duck eggs graded ...	15,572	15,428
Value ...	1,681	1,670

(ii) Oranges :—The Coorg Orange Growers Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore, continued to grade oranges during the year in addition to eggs.

(iii) The Mysore Tobacco Company Ltd., Bangalore continued to grade flue cured Virginia tobacco as per Agmark specifications at their grading station at Whitefield.

705. The total quantity graded and their approximate value during the year were 20,33,662 lbs. (4,02,154 lbs.) and Rs. 14,92,642 (Rs. 1,53,187), respectively.

706. Warehouses: There were (3) State Warehouses and 3(2) Central Warehouses functioning during the year. Warehouses

707. The Warehouses provided not only scientific storage facilities to the agriculturists but also helped them to market their produce at a better price, when the market was favourable to them. They also helped to raise credits on the produce stored in Warehouses at a reasonable rate of interest.

708. The policy of granting financial assistance by way of loans to agricultural produce market committees in the State to meet the initial cost as well as the cost of developmental works such as requisition of lands, formation of market yards, construction of office buildings, and provision of amenities such as auction platforms, cattle sheds, rest houses, water supply, cattle troughs, electrification, etc., was continued by the Government. Financial Assistance to the Regulated Markets by the State.

AGRI., FOREST, CO-OPN. & MARKETING

709. Loans amounting to Rs. 4,00,000 were sanctioned to 20 markets under the Plan programme as against Rs. 2,00,000 during the previous year.

710. *Progress of Plan Scheme*:—The four schemes taken up for implementation during the Second Five Year Plan period were :—

1. Integrated Scheme for Improvement of Market Intelligence.

2. Scheme for the expansion of Marketing Department (Survey and Research Scheme)

3. Scheme for the Development of Regulated Markets.

4. Scheme for grading.

711. 1. *Integrated Scheme for improvement of Marketing Intelligence*:—The Integrated Scheme for the Improvement of Market Intelligence was based on the recommendations of the Agricultural prices enquiry committee which were taken up for implemention during 1957-58, and continued during 1959—60 also.

7.12 This scheme envisages the dissemination of market news and intelligence through the Regional Radio Stations of Dharwar and Bangalore. During the year market news and market intelligence in respect of 45 commodities as prevailed in 36 different markets in the State were obtained daily through telegrams and disseminated through the Radio as against 31 commodities and 31 markets during the previous year.

713. 2. *Scheme for Survey and Research*:—This scheme envisages the publication of Survey reports and bringing upto date the old reports on the marketing of agricultural and livestock commodities and making them available to the public. The surveys so far conducted have proved to be a source of vital and authentic information not only to Central and State Governments, but also to the Public.

714. 3. *Development of Regulated Markets*:—In order to give financial assistance to the Regulated Markets for acquisition of land required for establishment and development of Market Yards so as to provide the necessary amenities such as, auction platforms, rest houses, cattle sheds, water

supply etc., during the year a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 was given in the form of loans to twenty markets as against Rs. 2,00,00 given to six markets, during the previous year.

715. 4. *Grading* :—The Scheme for establishment of four grading stations in the State to grade and mark butter, ghee and edible oils at a total cost of Rs. 84,000 for the plan period, sanctioned in the year 1958-59, was continued during the year. This scheme envisages the grading of butter, ghee and edible oils to ensure better price to the producer and quality to the consumer.

716. The export of Primary agricultural commodities like onions, chillies, raw cotton and oil seeds is an integral part of the scheme of co-operative marketing designed to help the actual producers to obtain premium prices and also to clear the glut in the market. Export

717. The Export of certain agricultural commodities were licensed freely within the quota allotted for trade and co-operative institutions during the year.

718. *Training in Agricultural Marketing.*—The Government of India have sponsored a scheme to impart training to the Officers and equip them with the necessary theoritical and practical knowledgeof the various aspects of Marketing. Under the scheme two officers of the Marketing Department had been deputed to Nagpur for training, arranged by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, Nagpur.

719. The agriculturist-seller was being posted with day to day market information such as rates, arrivals, sales etc., previling in various markets through Radio, newepapers and departmental bulletins, daily, weekly and monthly, under the market intelligence scheme.

720. The need for providing godowns facilities to the agriculturists was keenly felt with a view to avert the glut in the market during the peak season which adversely affects the prices. To stabilise prices, and to ensure better prices to the producer, the storage facilities were being provided by opening Warehouses at some of the important assembling centres. At the end of the year three central and nine State wherehouses were functioning.

AGRI., FOREST, CO-OPN. & MARKETING

721. The correct weighment and measurement work was being attended to only by the licensed or appointed weighment and measurers in all the Regulated Markets in the State and duly controlled and supervised by the staff of the Market Committee, thereby ensuring correct weighment and measurement not only to the Agriculturists but also to the buyers and the consumers.